

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

Austria	14.5	Lebanon	90.0
Belgium	22.5	Luxembourg	14.1
Denmark	22.5	Morocco	130.0
Finland	12.5	Netherlands	1.0
France	1.5	Nigeria	3.6
Germany	1.0	Norway	2.5
Greece	10.0	Poland	18.0
India	2.5	Portugal	1.0
Italy	2.5	Spain	1.0
Japan	2.5	Sweden	1.0
South Korea	2.5	Switzerland	1.0
Taiwan	2.5	Turkey	1.0
U.S. Military	2.5	U.S. Military	2.5
U.S. Military	2.5	U.S. Military	2.5

## France Says U.S., Russia Seek to Dominate World

By Nan Robertson  
PARIS, Nov. 12 (AP)—In the strongest official denunciation yet of the so-called "superpowers," France's foreign minister said today that the "brutal crises" of the Middle East could be the result of the "double game" of the superpowers seeking to dominate the world.

Mr. Robert said in a major foreign policy speech that the "double game" of the superpowers seeking to dominate the world could be the result of the "brutal crises" of the Middle East.

Mr. Robert described Western Europe, "meanwhile, as being 'treated like a nonperson, humiliated all along the line' while the Soviet Union and the United States delivered huge arms supplies to their warring clients and then pursued secret negotiations toward a cease-fire."

The consequences of this "veritable conglomeration" rendered Europe helpless during the crisis, the foreign minister declared. He added that, henceforth, it has also made Israel and the Arab states "directly dependent on their protectors."

He called the cease-fire achieved in the Middle East "precarious," sketching out a situation in which both the Israelis and the Egyptians had the "illusion" that each was obtaining satisfactory results.

Mr. Robert repeated the statement of President Georges Pompidou, made Oct. 31 when calling for a prompt Common Market summit meeting, that private agreements between Moscow and Washington "could just as well lead to general confrontation as to general détente."

The eight other heads of government in the European Economic Community quickly agreed to meet in Copenhagen in mid-December on the Middle East problem and other political issues.

Mr. Robert warned the United States that it was ignoring the fact that Europe was in the very center of the "second battle" of the Middle East war—the struggle for Arab oil upon which the continent desperately depends.

He said that, faced with the superpower understandings, Europe should "unflinchingly pursue" European unity. But then he conceded that Europe was no longer close to political union, which the foreign minister said was a precondition for a common defense.

"Consequently, that defense must include the United States as a continuing partner in the Atlantic alliance," Mr. Robert specified. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Egyptian Lt. Gen. Mohammed Gamazy (back to camera) gesturing during talks with Israeli Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv yesterday at Kilometer-101 meeting on the cease-fire.

## Israelis Dismantle UN Roadblock, Allow One at Suez Kilometer 101

From Wire Dispatches  
TEL AVIV, Nov. 12—An Israeli military communiqué tonight said that Israeli soldiers had dismantled a roadblock erected by troops of the United Nations Emergency Force on the Cairo-Suez road near Suez. It said the roadblock cut off Israeli forces on the road near Suez from those farther west of Suez.

The dismantling followed a refusal by the UNEF troops to reopen the road, the communiqué added.

The incident occurred several hours after the UN had set up another roadblock at Kilometer 101, as stipulated in the cease-fire accord signed at the same site yesterday. However, it was not clear whether the Israelis had removed their roadblock in the same area.

The Israeli radio said that Israeli troops had handed over their checkpoint at Kilometer 101 to the UN force. But an Israeli military command spokesman said later that "it is unknown as yet whether Israel has given up its own checkpoint."

[A report from Cairo said that an American spokesman who spent the day at Kilometer 101 said that as of 5:40 p.m. (1540 GMT), when he left the site, the Israeli checkpoint was fully in control of the road and checking traffic despite the presence of the UN checkpoint.]

The spokesman, Newsweek's Arnold D. Borghese, said the Israelis at the checkpoint stopped a Red Cross convoy bound for Suez city and scrutinized its cargo. They allowed 500 pints of blood and 40,000 syringes for the Suez hospital to pass, but refused to permit water, foodstuffs, sheets and blankets to go through, he said.

The Israeli communiqué said the setting up of the UN roadblock near Suez was done despite Israeli objections.

"The roadblock in fact isolated the Israeli checkpoint on the Cairo-Suez road from our forces west of Suez," the communiqué said.

It said: "Israeli soldiers on the spot requested UNEF troops to remove the roadblock and reopen the highway to traffic."

"When this request was turned down, the Israeli soldiers dismantled the roadblock."

"There was no immediate indication if any force was used. The incident occurred at 6 p.m. (1600 GMT), 2 1/2 hours after

## Dictation Belt Is Lacking Nixon Promises Data On Non-Existent Tapes

By Robert Siner  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—President Nixon agreed today to turn over to the courts tape recordings and personal memoranda relating to two missing Watergate tapes.

But at almost the same time, Mr. Nixon's Watergate lawyer told Judge John J. Sirica that a dictation belt containing the President's recollections of a crucial conversation with former White House counsel John W. Dean Jr. does not exist.

Later, Judge Sirica announced that the other given subpoenaed tapes would be turned over to the court by Nov. 30 and that the White House would allow experts to examine them to make sure they have not been altered.

In a lengthy statement, Mr. Nixon said that he would make available the additional material, consisting of notes, dictated memoranda and tapes of two April 18 conversations with Dean that "public doubt on this issue will be completely and satisfactorily removed."

In his latest effort to remove some of the suspicion surrounding his own role in the Watergate affair, the President said he would allow independent experts to examine the new material to determine its authenticity.

He expressed the hope that the additional material would prove "that these two conversations were never recorded" and that "these steps will clear up this aspect of the Watergate matter once and for all."

Last month, Mr. Nixon, under intense public and congressional pressure, agreed to surrender to the courts nine Watergate-related tapes subpoenaed by former Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

But on Oct. 30, the President's special Watergate consultant, J. Fred Buzhardt, told Judge Sirica that the tapes of a June 20, 1972, telephone conversation between Mr. Nixon and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, just three days after the Watergate break-in, and of an April 15, 1973, meeting between the President and Dean did not exist.

Dean had testified before the Senate Watergate committee that during this conversation the President had admitted complicity in the Watergate cover-up.

Early in June, the President told Assistant Attorney General Henry E. Petersen that he had

### Meeting With GOP Leaders

## Nixon Begins 'Final' Attempt To Dispel Watergate Doubts

By Fred Farris  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—President Nixon today began a new attempt to repair his Watergate-eroded credibility amid fresh evidence that his public support has waned alarmingly.

Promising to answer "fully and publicly" all allegations of wrongdoing, the President met at breakfast with the Republican party Coordinating Committee, at the outset of a week of meetings with GOP senators and congressmen intended to clear away doubts as to his integrity.

He previewed for the party leaders a statement released later declaring he will submit to a federal court further personal notes and tape recordings to dispel "once for all" doubts created by the announcement two weeks ago that two subpoenaed Watergate tapes do not exist, despite earlier promises to deliver them.

Later, some members of the policy-planning group complained that they were not permitted to ask questions of the President and saw the breakfast session as an attempt to win their support.

The Coordinating Committee adopted a resolution afterward favoring "full disclosure of all facts arising from the so-called Watergate affair" and welcoming "the statement by the President to us that this will be done."

Gov. Francis Sargent of Massachusetts, one of the committee members, echoing concern at several of the President's personal lack of credibility, said, "I just hope he and the White House understand the lack of trust there is in this country—which is a frightening situation now."

Another member, Sen. William Brock, of Tennessee, chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, was asked whether the President was "out of the woods." He replied: "By no means."

The report of the non-existence of those crucial tapes, following by some days Mr. Nixon's firing of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox and the consequent resignation of the attorney general, have brought a torrent of calls from Republicans as well as Democrats for

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

## Wheel Again Sails U.S. Mideast

BRISBANE, West Germany (AP)—Foreign Minister Willy Brandt today called for a "new wheel" to replace the "old wheel" of the United States in the Middle East.

Brandt said that the United States had "abandoned" its role in the Middle East and that the "new wheel" must be "built" by the European Community.

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## Tito Goes to Kiev For Mideast Talk With Brezhnev

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev today in an apparent bid to persuade the Kremlin to assign nonaligned countries a role in working out a Middle East peace formula.

The Yugoslav leader was met at Kiev's airport by Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev. Their talks were scheduled to last four days.

Although Belgrade in referring to the talks has laid stress on international problems—especially the Middle East—the Soviet press has suggested that the Kremlin view the talks as part of the process of strengthening bilateral ties.

## Expects Similar Arab Stance

## Israel Has No Preconditions For Peace Talks, Meir Says

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Premier Golda Meir today declared that Israel would enter peace talks with no preconditions and expect a similarly open stance from its Arab neighbors.

But she declined to forecast whether the steps outlined in yesterday's cease-fire agreement would be carried out and warned against any "illusions" that peace negotiations could bring about a quick accord.

"All the people of Israel, to the very depths of our hearts, are hoping and praying this works," she said at a press conference here. "If this succeeds, maybe hopefully this is the first step toward something more than that—which is peace."

The cease-fire, Mrs. Meir observed, had at least brought Egyptian and Israeli officials face to face for the first time in 25 years. "Realistically, if there is a real chance to implement the cease-fire, then I can be optimistic," she said.

She answered questions for 70 minutes in a session that followed her meeting here with leading Socialist politicians from Europe and elsewhere. The 75-year-old Israeli premier was visibly tired, but she was very much in control of her questions and her self and even managed a few jokes. Once she slipped and referred to the trapped Egyptian

## House Votes Bill To Build Pipeline Across Alaska

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (UPI)—The House of Representatives approved legislation on a 361-14 vote today to clear the way for construction of a 789-mile oil pipeline across Alaska.

The bill was sent to the Senate for final congressional action, expected tomorrow. Little opposition is expected there.

The House passed the bill shortly after rejecting, 213 to 182, an administration-backed move to send it back to House-Senate negotiators for removal of an amendment giving broad, new powers to the Federal Trade Commission.

Supporters of the bill to grant a federal right-of-way for the pipeline said they did not believe President Nixon would veto the measure, despite earlier threats to that effect because of the FTC amendment.

## Mao, Kissinger Hold Talks On Wide Range of Subjects

By Bernard Gwertzman  
PEKING, Nov. 12 (AP)—Chairman Mao Tse-tung held an unusually long meeting with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger tonight which was officially described as covering "a wide range of subjects in a friendly atmosphere."

This was the third time in two years that Mr. Kissinger has met the supreme Chinese leader and it was also their longest meeting—lasting two-and-a-half hours. Mr. Mao rarely holds sessions more than two hours long, a Chinese official said afterward.

The details of the conversation, held at Mr. Mao's request at his home inside the walls of the Forbidden City, were not revealed.

American officials urged newsmen, however, not to assume that the talks meant that a major agreement was likely to emerge from Mr. Kissinger's current round of talks with Chinese leaders. The talks are reportedly covering a variety of international and Chinese-American questions.

Since Mr. Kissinger said Saturday night, soon after arriving here, that the United States hoped "to complete the process" of normalization of relations with Peking as rapidly as possible, newsmen and diplomats have looked for signs of another major development in Sino-American relations.

American officials, however, said that they saw no sign that China was ready to establish formal diplomatic relations with the United States as long as Washington maintained military and political support for the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan.

Currently, Peking and Washington maintain ties through the quasi-diplomatic liaison offices, set up after Mr. Kissinger's last visit here in February.

Mr. Kissinger, in addition to meeting with Mr. Mao, who will be 80 years old on Dec. 26, had another round of talks with Premier Zhou En-lai today.

When it is reported tomorrow morning in the Communist party newspaper, the Peking People's Daily, the political cadres throughout the country will undoubtedly interpret the announcement as a further sign of the special relationship developing between the United States and China.

Not only was the meeting longer than usual, but inside: noted that Mr. Mao rarely meets with any foreigner other than a chief of state. This was the second time he received Mr. Kissinger.

## A Saga of Wealth—the Intricate Construction of Hughes' Desert Empire

Depositions in Civil Suit Reveal Long Series of Machinations

By Leroy F. Aaron  
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12 (UPI)—Nearly seven years ago, in the dead of night, flat on his back on a stretcher in his rented railroad train, Howard Hughes slipped into Las Vegas.

Four years later almost to the day, just as quietly, just as mysteriously, he slipped away again, this time to the Bahamas. Behind him lay the secrets of a four-year saga of compulsive acquisition that changed the face of Las Vegas and the economy of Nevada; a saga of grandeur, both delusive and real, of avarice, arrogance, and comic opera manipulations and machinations.

Now because of a multimillion-dollar civil suit that emerged from the debris of Mr. Hughes' departure, it is possible to put together a picture that brings the elusive, eccentric billionaire and his Las Vegas adventure into focus.

Depositions and exhibits on file in the case of Robert Maheu vs. Hughes Tool Co., which will come to trial soon in Los Angeles, have already revealed alleged payments of \$100,000 from Mr. Hughes to C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, perhaps President Nixon's closest friend, as well as other campaign contributions.

Beyond that, however, fillings in the case and other interviews allege that Mr. Hughes:

- Turned down an offer from Mr. Nixon to dispatch Henry A. Kissinger, now the secretary of state, to Las Vegas to explain to Mr. Hughes personally why the country must continue underground atomic testing.
- Tried to buy a hotel across from the Desert Inn, where he was living a secluded existence in a top-floor suite, because he was afraid an overhead million-dollar sign would fall off and crash into his penthouse.
- Ordered his aides to curtail hiring of Negroes in his hotels, trying to eject the Davis Cup tennis matches from one of his hotels because black player Arthur Ashe was participating and later, out of fear, pledged \$100,000 toward construction of a community center in the black neighborhood.
- Engaged, through his aides, in a staggering, almost continuous orgy of wheeling and dealing involving casinos, hotels, land, mining property, television stations and almost anything purchasable in a seemingly obsessive need to possess and to block competition.
- Many of these revelations appear in material supplied by Mr. Maheu, a former FBI agent who was Mr. Hughes' chief operative in Las Vegas for four years until he was suddenly fired shortly after Mr. Hughes' departure.

Mr. Maheu is seeking \$17.3 million in a civil suit, charging that Mr. Hughes libeled him in a 1972 telephone news conference in which he said that Mr. Maheu "stole me blind."

In a countersuit, the Hughes Summa Corp. (the new corporate entity combining most of the parts of the Hughes empire) charged that Mr. Maheu owed Mr. Hughes \$4.4 million in unaccounted loans, wages and payments.

What comes through most dramatically in the materials on file is a pervading atmosphere of greed, within which Mr. Hughes, as an endless, unpredictable font of money, was at once the golden goose and the ruthless manipulator.

Within the circle of Las Vegas entrepreneurs, everyone was looking to cash in, and many did—attorneys, hotel owners, real estate men, and various hangers-on eager to get a piece of the action in the form of fees, secret stock tips or land speculation. In this milieu, Mr. Hughes was both perpetrator and victim.

Besides Mr. Hughes' compulsion to be "the biggest owner in Nevada," in the words of a source close to Mr. Maheu, there were very practical reasons for the buying spree. Mr. Hughes needed to spend some of his fortune, which included hundreds of millions of dollars from the sale of Trans World Airlines, to avoid paying a gigantic tax bill.

Intriguing Element  
The role of Hank Greenspun is one of the more intriguing elements of the Hughes Las Vegas drama. An outspoken newspaperman, whose front-page editorials in the Las Vegas Sun were often critical of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Greenspun

### Sisco Confers in Europe

ROME, Nov. 12 (UPI)—Joseph Sisco, U.S. assistant secretary of state, is in Europe on a tour of the East peace proposals. He is the exchange of views went well.

Sisco met for more than an hour with Foreign Minister Andrej Kovalev today in Moscow to bring the Italians up to date on Middle East developments and to seek Italy's views on building peace in the Mideast. At the Vatican, Sisco met with the Most Rev. Carlo Casaroli.

Today, Mr. Sisco traveled to Bonn, where he held similar talks with West German officials. Sisco scheduled a meeting with Foreign Minister Schmidt for tomorrow.



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## News Analysis

## White House Staff Appears Unable to Gauge Public Mood

By John Heibers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—The people who work there, with some exceptions, do not see things in the same light as do people in Congress, in the executive departments and agencies and on the street corners. The difference is so great that it seems to transcend a strong sense of loyalty and partisanship that characterizes the Nixon presidency.

Some who visit the White House regularly have long felt this was so. In the recent turmoil of the Watergate scandals, there has been some hard evidence of it.

Conventional wisdom around Washington, outside the White House, it had become conventional wisdom that the one thing President Nixon could not risk was to fire special prosecutor Archibald Cox. Yet after Mr. Nixon did so, it was confirmed by those who participated that no one involved anticipated the burst of public outrage that followed.

The day after the Oct. 20 firings and resignations, the President's aides seemed sincerely confident that the public would understand that Mr. Nixon had made a more than generous offer to compromise and was forced to fire Mr. Cox for preventing it from going into effect. Two days later, public disbelief was so widespread that Mr. Nixon suddenly seemed to surrender to the type recordings he had held onto as a matter of principle.

There seemed to be genuine surprise, also, that the White House explanation of the two missing tapes—that they never existed due to technical reasons—was not more readily accepted. Throughout the trauma of the White House this year, Mr. Nixon's spokesmen have consistently asked supporters to accept statements of the President and his aides on faith and seemed surprised when they did not do so.

Sense of Majesty There is no indication that the sense of majesty is gone for those who work in the White House. Everything about the place suggests power and order: the stately security guards, the fleets of limousines and airplanes, the rooms of cables coming in daily from all over the world, the banks of the most efficient secretaries in town, the consoles of telephones and other communications, the manicured gardens, the meticulously decorated offices.

Some young people who work there see themselves at the center of the universe. One Mr. Nixon, the command of military and naval decisions are made from memorandums and position papers rather than free-wheeling discussions. The aides with whom Mr. Nixon meets regularly appear to be more servants than advisers. People do as they are told by superiors without much questioning why.

From the President on down, the things that are viewed as important are the Nixon diplomatic initiatives abroad and efforts to institute his policies at home. At least a good portion of the scandals that have been the center of public attention are perceived as purely the result of political vendetta by the President's enemies—an effort to prevent him from carrying out the "mandate" of last year's election.

The Nixon Presidency In this context, the Nixon presidency is viewed as a viable one in which the President's words and intentions should be taken at face value. The outside view, that the Nixon presidency was subverting the traditional American system of government, is simply given no credence.

However, because of the decline in public confidence in the President, as reflected in the polls, Mr. Nixon has promised to release during the coming weeks a series of statements and information intended to clear his name. In the past, such efforts have raised more questions which have not yet been fully answered.

Miners Bayhore conversations taped one day and the logs of the President's telephone calls for 20, 1972.

Notes made by the President's personal diary on a conversation and two reels of tape recorded that day to be started talking to Dean.

Tapes of two conversations with Dean on April 18, 1973, after the missing conversations.

One Mr. Nixon said, during the same ground as the 15 meeting and the other, final meeting between the President and Dean before his dismissal on April 30.

Part of a Dictaphone belt which Mr. Nixon recorded his dictations of a March 31, 1973, session with Dean.

George Sirica recessed the hearing until Friday, when a final case, Alexander P. Butterfield, was heard.

Will Finds GOP Losing Loss of Seats in House

WASHINGTON, N.J., Nov. 12 (AP)—Public support for Republican members of the House Representatives has reached lowest level in the 38-year history of the Gallup Poll, according to the public-opinion organization.

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ANNIVERSARY SHIP—Flying its Union Jack, the brig Beaver II sails into Boston Harbor on Sunday. Built in Denmark, the vessel is an authentic copy of one of the ships involved in the Boston Tea Party of 1773 when the American colonists rebelled against British taxes. The ship will take part in the 200th anniversary of that historic event on Dec. 15.

## Nixon Begins 'Final' Effort To Dispel Watergate Doubts

(Continued from Page 1)

The President's impeachment or resignation. The reaction has surprised and chagrined the President and his staff and led to what a well-informed White House aide said was the President's decision about 10 days ago to make "a final attempt to set the record straight."

Another aide said the effort will include explanations concerning virtually every scandal or purported scandal that has touched the White House. These include statements about Mr. Nixon's tax write-off for his vice-presidential papers and his consequent small personal income tax payment; the \$100,000 contribution given by Howard Hughes to the President's friend, C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, which was subsequently returned; the allegation that the administration raised milk prices to support its campaign for campaign contributions from the dairy industry, and a "complete explanation" of the Watergate tapes.

Following this morning's breakfast meeting, press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said the President told the party leaders he would meet all charges against him "case by case and head to head."

Mr. Nixon said he would compile all of the accusations against himself and his administration and "address them very forthrightly" in the weeks and months ahead, the spokesman told newsmen.

The President is determined not to allow the charges... drawn by various investigative organizations and frequently leaked to the press, to overwhelm him, Mr. Ziegler said.

The President last week told the nation he had no intention of resigning.

But some observers feel that the President may be moving too late to restore public confidence in his administration.

The latest opinion poll showed that only 49 percent of the people want the President to continue in office. This sampling, based on interviews with 778 adults last week, was reported by Time magazine, which commissioned Daniel Yankelovich, Inc., to take it. A similar poll taken in August reported that 50 percent of those queried wanted Mr. Nixon to remain as President.

Feel Pledge Broken Last week's Yankelovich survey also showed that 56 percent believed the President had broken his pledge to the nation to "get to the bottom" of Watergate, while only 32 percent said they believed he had kept it. And

55 percent said they felt he had not told the truth about the non-recording of the two missing tapes and was covering up what they believe is his involvement in Watergate.

Another opinion survey, the Louis Harris Poll, showed that the President's approval rating remained at a 33 percent low point in October for the third consecutive month. While on matters of peace and foreign affairs the President still rates better than 50 percent, on Watergate and related developments as well as his handling of the economy, the President received a "good/excellent" rating of lower than 17 percent and a negative rating of between 66 and 88 percent.

The latest Gallup poll, issued tonight, reports that three out of four Americans believe the President is involved to some degree in the Watergate scandal. But 54 percent oppose his removal from office, while 37 percent favor it. Nevertheless, the percent favoring removal has climbed 18 points since a June survey.

At the same time, it was reported that student newspapers at 34 universities and colleges, including Yale, Stanford, the University of Michigan and the University of Chicago, have called on Congress to impeach the President. They listed such reasons as "San Clemente real-estate deals, impoundment of congressional appropriations, widespread wiretapping, covert Cambodian bombing and all ramifications of the Watergate affair, including milk kickbacks, ITT and the Ellsberg burglary."

Anti-Nixon Mail Today's meeting with 21 members of the Republican Coordinating Committee—a party policy group—started what may be a crucial week of meetings with the 234 GOP legislators, many of whom have been receiving heavy anti-Nixon mail in recent weeks.

The course of the move under way in the House studying whether grounds exist for Mr. Nixon's impeachment may depend to a large degree on how the President impresses the lawmakers, particularly if the expectation of congressional cross-examination is realized.

2,900 Cholera Deaths NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—More than 2,900 persons died of cholera in India last year and there were 21,000 reported cases, according to official figures released today. Deaths from smallpox were 5,497.

## Competition Said to Cut Arms Costs

50% Reductions Cited In Study by Congress

By Mortoo Mintz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—The costs of defense equipment fall by as much as 50 percent or more when the government forces contractors to compete, a Senate staff study released yesterday shows.

One of 20 examples in the study is the Standard missile. In fiscal 1968, when General Dynamics Corp. was the only contractor, the Defense Department negotiated a unit price of \$125,000 for 50 units.

A year later, the department switched to competitive procurement to buy 575 Standard missiles. The unit price fell 50 percent to \$63,921.

Later in fiscal 1967, the unit price decreased almost by half once more, to \$37,451 for each of 102 units.

The successful bidder in both cases was General Dynamics, which had charged almost four times as much when it was the sole source.

Another example involves the Talos missile. The unit price in fiscal 1965, when the sole source was Bendix Corp., was \$135,058. The unit price in fiscal 1966, when bidding was competitive, was \$80,300 or 42 percent less. The successful bidder was Bendix.

The 76-page study was done for Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., chairman of the congressional Joint Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government, by Larry Yuspeh, an analyst with the Center for Defense Information.

He found that the average price reduction achieved when competition replaces sole-source procurement was 51.9 percent. The arguments usually made by the Defense Department against competitive buying were rejected by Mr. Yuspeh as "simply not valid."

Such "startling" findings raise "the most serious questions about the willingness of the Pentagon and the defense industry to cut costs," about why contract prices are "so high in the first place," and about "why competitive practices aren't used more frequently," Sen. Proxmire said.

Mr. Yuspeh concluded that competition is "both a viable and desirable procurement method of buying electronics, missiles and other sophisticated weapons and equipment."

The subcommittee will open a three-day hearing Wednesday on the acquisition of weapons systems. The topics include cost reduction through competition and kickbacks and other improprieties.

Scheduled to testify Thursday are Mr. Yuspeh and A. Ernest Fitzgerald, who was fired by the Air Force after revealing the \$2-billion overrun in C-5A transports. He won a fight for reinstatement and is to discuss a new job with the Pentagon today.

Segretti Starts Term LOMPOC, Calif., Nov. 12 (UPI).—Donald H. Segretti, 32, the Nixon campaign's political fixer, was due to enter a federal prison today to begin a six-month term for writing a phony letter aimed at creating discord among Democratic presidential candidates with false accusations.

## Directives on Use Refused

## High Court Bars Death Penalty Clarification

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—The Supreme Court today rejected a plea for new, more definite guidelines on the constitutional use of the death penalty.

The justices declined to hear an appeal brought by a U.S. attorney who said his case "presents the very heart of the capital punishment debate" that followed the court's treatment of the issue last year.

The court did not flatly outlaw the death penalty last year—only two justices took that position. But three others objected to the procedures by which the death penalty is imposed, leaving doubt as to what, if anything, a majority might accept as constitutional use of capital punishment.

The appeal rejected today stemmed from a ruling in June by the New York Court of Appeals vacating the death penalty imposed against Martin J. Fitzpatrick for the murder of two policemen. The New York court left Fitzpatrick's conviction intact.

The state court indicated that only a mandatory death penalty for the murder of a policeman would limit the discretion of juries and judges sufficiently to meet Supreme Court objections.

to the infrequent, apparently arbitrary application of capital punishment nationwide.

No Panacea "A mandatory" death penalty is by no means a constitutional panacea," argued U.S. District Attorney Richard D. Enders.

Mr. Enders urged the Supreme Court to approve New York's expired statute, passed in 1965, which makes murder of a policeman or correctional officer a capital crime, and establishes guides and procedures for jury deliberation on the penalty.

Without Supreme Court clarification, Mr. Enders said, state legislatures will be misled into establishing mandatory capital punishment which will still be open to discretionary application at various stages of criminal justice procedure.

"Take away all of these—plea bargaining, grand jury discretion, the trial jury's consideration of lesser offenses—and the mandatory death penalty is still unworkable," Mr. Enders argued. "For as a final alternative, and regardless of guilt, the trial jury can acquit altogether in order to avoid imposition of the death penalty."

Fitzpatrick lodged his own appeal, contending that evidence used at his trial was the product of an illegal search by police and should be suppressed.

The high court took no action on Fitzpatrick's plea for a hearing.

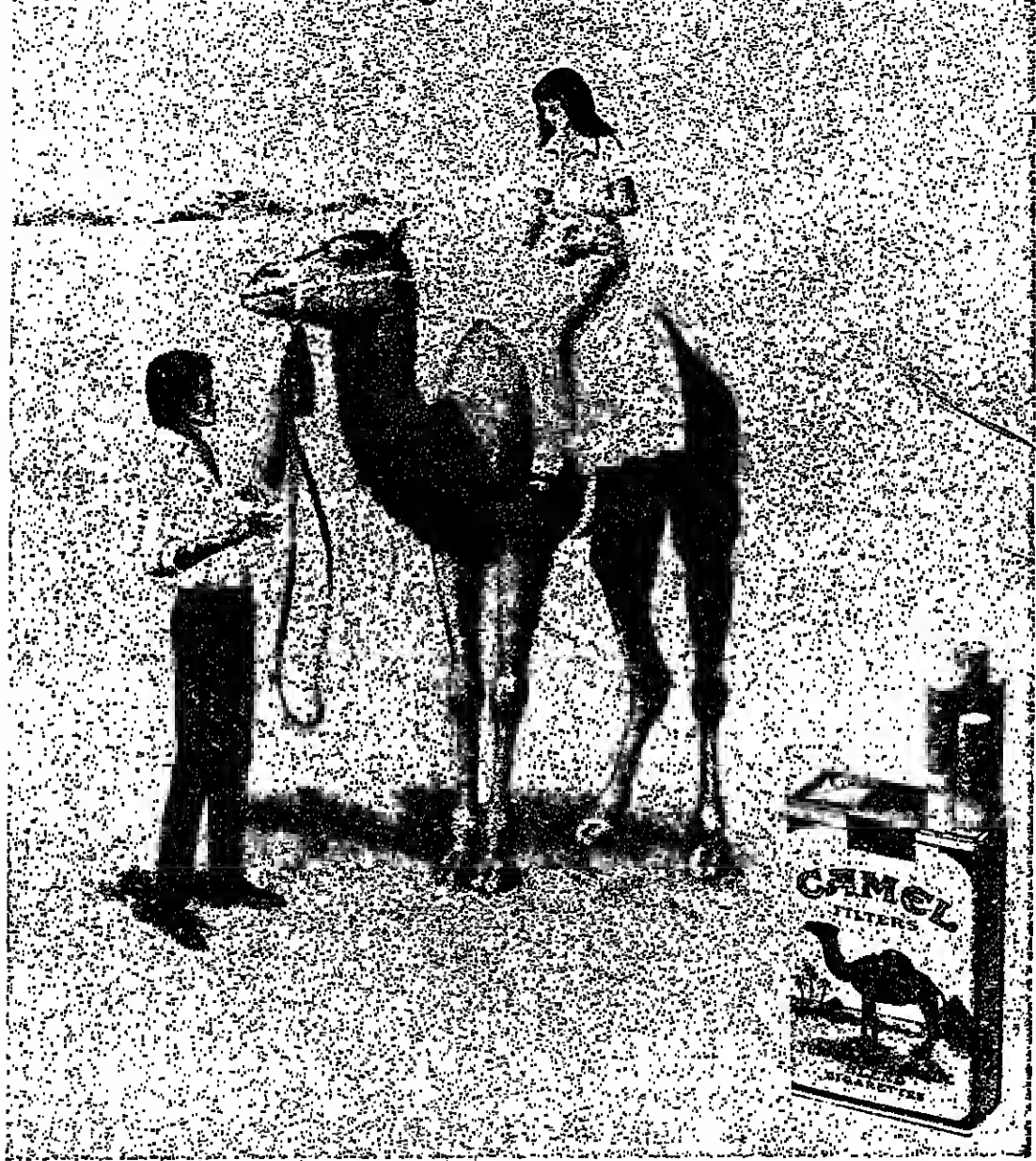
Other Action In other action today, the court:

• Agreed to decide whether government-owned advertising media must accept political advertisements. The case involves an appeal by an Ohio state legislator who wanted his political ads displayed alongside commercial ads on advertising cards in Shaker Heights, Ohio, transit cars.

• Affirmed changes in procedure by the Interstate Commerce Commission that eased the path railroads must follow to abandon uneconomical routes.

• Upheld the draft evasion convictions of two men who argued they were denied Selective Service hearings on their claims of conscientious objector status. The men declared themselves conscientious objectors after receiving induction notices and refused induction into the Army. The Supreme Court said they should have allowed themselves to be inducted, then applied for discharge as conscientious objectors.

## Break away with Camel filter



# "I was in Brazil a few years ago when they declared 1,000 old cruzeiros equal to 1 new one. Something like that is going to happen with the dollar"—Dr. Franz Pick

In an exclusive interview with *Money International*, Dr. Pick, internationally famous master of monetary affairs, warns that more devaluations and runaway inflation lie ahead for America.

How many more dollar devaluations does Dr. Pick foresee in this decade? "Endless. We may have another devaluation next week... or... in eight months. The dollar will be wiped out."

What will this mean for the economy? Dr. Pick's answer: "If the currency doesn't work, the country cannot work. The destiny of the currency is, and will be, the destiny of the nation."

What lies ahead for the stock market? "Panic."

What's Dr. Pick's outlook for inflation? "Very bad... My inflation indicator is Pepperidge Farm Bread. Twelve years ago, I paid 16¢ a loaf. Last week, I paid 49¢... I believe this year we are going to have a 15% to 25% increase in the cost of living. If that happens, we will come close to bankrupting all pension funds."

Is runaway inflation a serious possibility? "Argentina, Brazil and Chile are a few countries suffering through runaway inflations now... I was in Brazil a few years ago when they declared 1,000 old cruzeiros equal to 1 new one. Something like that is going to happen with the dollar... Soon we will go through the wringer."

These excerpts are a brief sampling of the *Gold & Silver Newsletter's* exclusive interview with Dr. Pick. Trade wars, a new currency to replace the dollar, bankruptcy of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the oil shortage are a few of the other subjects Dr. Pick discusses. Add most important of all, Dr. Pick shows why inflation, devaluations and even runaway inflation need not wipe you out. He shows you how to protect your assets. He recommends 4 immediate purchases. For a FREE copy of the entire interview with Dr. Pick, simply mail the coupon below to the most convenient address.

DR. FRANZ PICK is recognized throughout the world as one of the leading experts on currency and gold. He is the Publisher of the *World Currency Report* and the *Currency Yearbook*; the author of books about silver and gold; and a contributor to *Barron's*, *Harper's*, *Playboy* and the *Northern Miner*.

Gentlemen: Please send me a free copy of the *Gold & Silver Newsletter* with the entire Dr. Franz Pick interview. I understand there is no cost or obligation.

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## Up to Test ig-Acting th Drug etic Hormone on Ovulation

Harold M. Schneck Jr., Nov. 12 (AP)—A synthetic modification of a brain hormone is to be tested on humans as a step toward a new kind of long-acting birth control drug.

First tests on humans are to begin early next year, by medical scientists at the University of California at Los Angeles. The synthetic compound was developed in a major program on brain hormones led by Dr. Roger Guillemin. The work is sponsored by the State Department's Office of International Development.

In an interview, Dr. Guillemin said the synthetic hormone is a key point. The new drug would also involve a chemical that probably would be used only once.

The chemical to be tested was designed deliberately to combine the body with a natural hormone produced in a small gland in the brain called the hypothalamus. This unit of the brain produces powerful hormones that control activities of the body's master gland, the pituitary, in releasing other hormones that go to all parts of the body.

Separate Discoveries  
Scientific groups in the United States, working independently of each other, have been discovering synthetic versions of various hypothalamic hormones.

One is Dr. Guillemin's vasopressin, which is used to treat diabetes insipidus. The other is led by Dr. V. Schally of the Veterans Administration Hospital in New York.

More than two years ago Dr. Guillemin's group isolated and worked out the chemical structure of a hormone from the hypothalamus that gives the pituitary gland orders concerning the release of hormones.

The scientists called the hormone they discovered "LHRH" for luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone. Its role is to stimulate the pituitary gland to release a hormone called the luteinizing hormone, which is a key of the process of ovulation.

Dr. Guillemin's group is working independently, isolating the chemical structure of the same hormone. Their name for it is LRFH, luteinizing releasing factor.

### Painting Found Attic Said Be a Leonardo

Nov. 12 (AP)—An oil painting of Christ (50 by 40 inches) had been in the attic of a house in the town of Mantova, Italy, for 100 years.

The painting was found by a four-month study, Mario Pansuoni, an art expert for a Rome court. He said there is no doubt about its authenticity.

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### Order Fee Bid Berlin Mayor

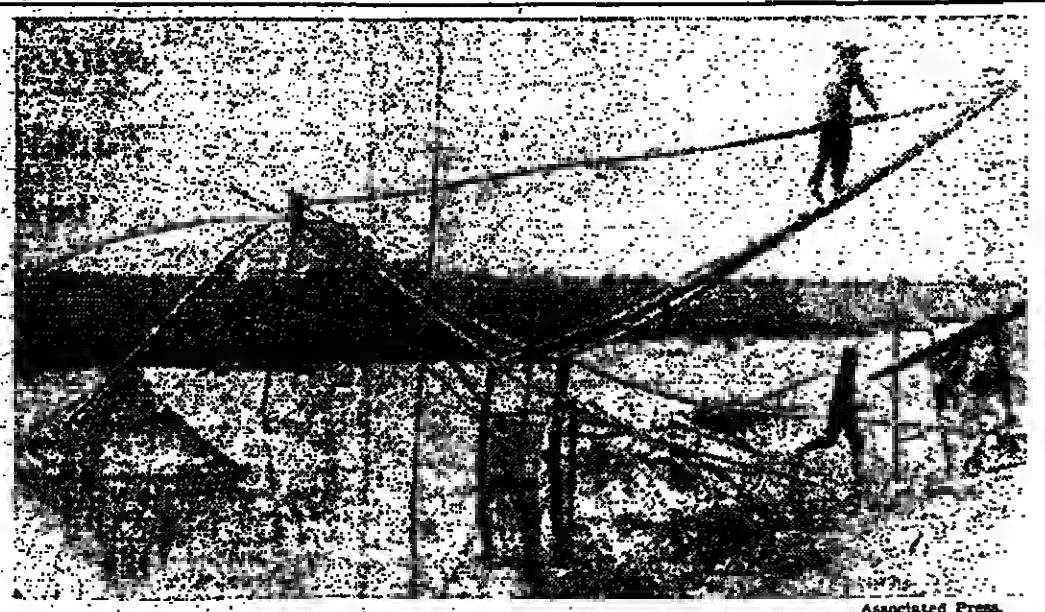
Nov. 12 (AP)—West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schepers, elected today, said East Germany's plan to double the fee for double-entry visas for West Berlin visitors.

Schepers said the possibility of a new administration in Berlin does not put into question the city's status as a free city.

### Die on Greek Bus

Nov. 12 (AP)—Fifteen persons were killed when a bus swerved off a road and plunged into a ravine near Athens, police said.

The bus was carrying 30 passengers and was on its way to Kozani in northern Greece.



IT'S ONLY A MATTER OF BALANCE—Vietnamese peasant woman carefully preparing to lift a huge fishnet from a canal along a roadside in the western Mekong Delta. When she gets to the very top of the ladder, her weight will lift up the net.

## Cambodian Insurgents Smash 2 Companies

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 12 (AP)—Khmer Rouge insurgents smashed two Cambodian Army companies that were part of a force trying to recapture the town of Kep on the south coast 85 miles from Phnom Penh, military sources reported today.

The insurgents attacked the government troops at Veal Sbau and Boeung Veng, the sources said. Most of the men in the two companies were reported missing.

In other action, the Cambodian command announced a "vast operation" to break through to the besieged village of Vihear Suor, 12 miles northeast of Phnom Penh. Military sources said helicopters were ferrying troops from the capital into the lowlands south and east of the town.

Col. Am Bong, the command spokesman, said the flooding around Vihear Suor had receded, making the operation possible. Previous attempts to relieve the village were unsuccessful because government troops could only approach along narrow strips of dry land that were easily defended by the insurgents, he said.

### Supplies Dropped

Helicopters have not been able to land in Vihear Suor for more than two months to ferry out the wounded or to land supplies. Yesterday, some supplies were dropped from hovering helicopters.

The command also reported a new drive along Highway 38 on the capital's southern defense line. Previous operations along the east-west route have run into well-entrenched opposition.

In South Vietnam, the Saigon command said today that government militiamen protecting the route between the Mekong Delta and the capital repulsed a Viet Cong attack yesterday. Four government soldiers and 23 Viet Cong were reported killed in the battle 50 miles southwest of Saigon.

### Blacks Set Afire White Husband of Negro Woman

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Nov. 12 (AP)—A white man and his black wife were abducted by 11 black men yesterday and taken to an apartment where the husband was doused with a flammable liquid and set afire, police said today. They gave this account:

Brian Barfield, 33, of Fort Lauderdale, and his wife, Jeannette, 26, were driving along a city street last night when a car pulled alongside and a man pointed a gun at them, forcing them to stop.

Another car pulled up behind the Barfields, who were blindfolded and driven to an apartment. There, the husband was bound with electrical cord, doused with an unidentified liquid and set ablaze. His wife was held captive but unharmed.

The Barfields were later ordered to leave and found their car outside. Mrs. Barfield drove her husband to Holy Cross Hospital, where he was admitted in serious condition with third-degree burns of an arm, his right leg and his back.

Police said that judging from remarks made to the couple while they were held captive, the attack was racially motivated.

### AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

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### AUCTION SALES IN PARIS

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Saturday, November 17, at 3:30 p.m.  
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Hispano-Suiza, unique model 1930 - 1935 Rolls-Royce  
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Public viewing: Friday 16, from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.  
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## Bombing Wave Rocks Belfast; 2 Protestant Groups Banned

BELFAST, Nov. 12 (UPI)—One of the most intensive bombing waves ever to hit Belfast struck Catholic targets today.

Amid the bombings, Northern Ireland Secretary William Whitelaw issued a decree outlawing two more Protestant extremist groups—the Ulster Freedom Fighters and the Red Hand Commandos.

The two guerrilla groups joined the Irish Republican Army and the Protestant extremist Ulster Volunteer Force on Northern Ireland's outlawed list.

Police said at least 13 persons were slightly injured in the wave of attacks, which began before dawn and continued through the day.

### 5 Pubs Hit

Bomb-laden cars exploded outside five pubs in Catholic neighborhoods and near the downtown headquarters of the Social Democratic and Labor party, Northern Ireland's main Catholic party, police said. The pubs were wrecked and nearby buildings damaged.

Ten persons were hurt in the blast near the SDLP headquarters, which occurred during the morning rush hour. Three others were slightly injured in the car bomb blast outside Furell's Bar in the Catholic Ormeau Road.

A UFF spokesman later called Belfast newspapers admitting responsibility for the bombings and claiming the campaign would continue at least until Christmas. Security forces accepted the claim as genuine. They fear that if violence against Catholics continues, it will provoke a resurgence of IRA activity and an end to the cease-fire which the IRA's Marxist Official wing has observed for more than a year.

A British Army spokesman said of today's bombing wave: "In one case a suspect bomb was spotted and the area cleared, but in the others we had no warning. It is nothing short of a miracle that no one was killed."

Another bomb-laden car exploded on the Lifford Bridge at the border, forcing the closure of the bridge and the road between Lifford in the Irish Republic and Strabane in Northern Ireland, police said.

### Italian Police Probe Origin of 'Getty' Ear

ROME, Nov. 12 (UPI)—Police doctors examining a human ear to try to determine if it belonged to missing J. Paul Getty 3d today requested his medical records—if any—from London.

Rome police asked Interpol, the international police organization, to check all London hospitals where the 17-year-old grandson of the American oil millionaire may have been treated in the past.

The records, especially any related to blood type, would help police scientists identify the ear's origins.

The ear, along with a lock of hair, arrived in the offices of a Rome newspaper two days ago with a note from alleged kidnappers of young Getty saying the ear belonged to the youth.

Call Harris, the youth's mother, last spoke with the alleged kidnappers a week ago, friends of the family said. The callers demanded that Miss Harris meet them alone at an undisclosed place in Rome with two billion lire (\$3.5 million) but she refused.

### Held Up by Strikes

The ear, which had been mailed from Naples and had been held up for two weeks due to postal strikes, was being examined to determine whether it was taken from a living person and, secondly, whether it could be actually from young Getty.

Miss Harris, a former movie actress, said the hair in the mailed package was definitely that of her son. She also said she was "80 or 90 percent" certain that the ear was also her son's.

Young Getty disappeared July 9. His mother first received word of his whereabouts several days later in a note which said that he had been kidnapped.

After more than a week of waiting, young Getty's mother received a telephone call asking for about three billion lire (\$5 million).

The millionaire grandfather refused to pay anything toward a ransom and Miss Harris, along with her former husband J. Paul Getty Jr., made a counteroffer of 150 million lire (\$250,000).

However, the kidnappers made no reply to the offer.

### Grandfather Adamant

GUILDFORD, England, Nov. 12 (AP)—Mr. Getty today said that he still does not intend to pay a huge ransom for his grandson.

The 80-year-old tycoon said through a spokesman at his mansion near here that he had not changed his position that he has 14 other grandchildren and "he must consider and think about their welfare as well."

# There are times when your husband isn't quite himself after a business trip.



You may wonder what's so tough about a business trip. Well, your husband rushes to the Airport with a dozen projects on his mind. Tries to prepare his thoughts while coping with foreign languages, customs, money. Then he faces the usual interminable meetings. Insoluble problems. And right in the middle of everything, has to fly off to still another problem. No wonder he comes home a little unnerved.

At least he has one thing going for him. Air France. We understand how difficult his life can be. So we do everything we can to make the time he spends with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means a real consideration for his needs. Service and entertainment when he wants it. Or peace and quiet if he's trying to work.

With Air France it's simply a question of *savoir-vivre*. So that your husband comes home a little more like himself.

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## Air France understands



## Diplomacy Triumphant

The governments of Israel and Egypt have met in face-to-face negotiation and signed a mutually binding contractual agreement to resolve their military confrontation. Such a statement, unthinkable for most of the past two decades, would have been laughed off the page had it been made as a prediction just six short weeks ago. Today it is historical fact.

The six-point accord, reached through the mediation of Secretary of State Kissinger, contains positive elements to justify optimism for the future, and less promising features which stand as warning signals for problems and misunderstandings to come.

President Sadat gains access, through a UN supply corridor, to his encircled Third Army. This had been a festering sore on his leadership far more virulent than any Israeli and outsiders had realized; the collapse of the Third Army could have had fatal repercussions for Mr. Sadat's standing with the rest of his forces.

Israel gains the promise of a prisoner release, an emotive and explosive issue affecting Premier Golda Meir's standing with her fractious electorate. Sunday's accord settled only half this problem, however, for Syria also holds Israeli prisoners and so far Damascus has refused to be budged into the emerging diplomatic framework. This inhuman truculence on Syria's part urgently demands resolution.

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For the longer term an ironic reversal has taken place in Arab and Israeli attitudes toward negotiating a political settlement. Mr. Sadat is eagerly pressing for a peace conference, as if he had been packed and ready to go all along. So far other Arab governments, which were so long pledged never to negotiate with Israel or make peace with the Zionist state, have kept silent about this

astonishing shift of position. Egyptian diplomats are apparently fanning out to explain Cairo's new interest in diplomacy as a more viable means than military conquest to regain the territories lost to Israel in 1967.

Now it is the Israelis, champions of peace negotiations from the start, who seem apprehensive as the path to the conference room is marked out. The Israeli leadership also has a tactical reason for wanting to move slowly right now—the imminence of national elections on Dec. 31. Mrs. Meir and her Labor party are already under intense political pressure from the hard-line opposition, which roundly condemns the conduct of the October war, and is deeply fearful of the concessions which may now be required. Mrs. Meir specifically warned Secretary Kissinger that if negotiations became too intense before the elections, a new Israeli government might take office and be far more rigid on peace terms than the incumbents.

The nations of the Middle East—and the world—were well served by the U.S. diplomatic team of Secretary Kissinger and Assistant Secretary Joseph Sisco. It was Mr. Sisco who doggedly kept minding the emotions and power factors of the Middle East year after year, often seeming to understand the nuances of both sides' sensitivities better than they understood themselves. Mr. Kissinger's towering authority and sense of bargaining psychology created a contact between Arabs and Israelis for the first time in 24 years.

Diplomacy has not yet brought peace to the Middle East, nor could outside forces succeed in imposing any genuine peace. It is the longtime belligerents who are opening their own new era, who are finally answering former Secretary Rogers's appeal to stop shooting and start talking.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Action on Mr. Ford

The issue of the presidential succession becomes more urgent as Mr. Nixon's authority diminishes daily in the face of even more unanswered questions about his conduct in office. The continuity of government is clearly the paramount concern as Congress considers the nomination of Rep. Gerald Ford to the vice-presidency. Swift and single-minded attention to the filling of that glaring vacancy is inseparable from governmental stability.

The need for expeditious action does not in any way diminish congressional responsibility to weigh Mr. Ford's personal record and his capacity to fill the office. To do less would be to deal lightly with the nation's future, but to do more—to let, for example, partisan considerations enter into the verdict—would be as great a threat to the orderly continuation of government.

It is true but irrelevant that Mr. Ford would not be the choice of those who voted for Mr. Nixon's opponent in 1972, nor of many Democrats who crossed party lines to give Mr. Nixon his historic plurality, nor of many thoughtful Republicans who are more interested in quality than in partisanship. Those who believe, as does this newspaper, that the President has by his extraordinary misuse of his powers destroyed his capacity to govern cannot, however, claim the right to choose his successor. The 25th Amendment gives the President that right, subject to the consent of Congress.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Oil Weapon and Europe

Europe and Japan are the main targets of the Arab countries which, by curtailing their oil production by 25 percent, are expecting to create such disturbances in the West that America will be forced to make concessions in the Mideast crisis. ... But the cut in our supplies will not result from technical difficulties: it will be the consequence of the strategy perfected by the Arab countries to get the Mideast crisis solved according to their wishes. Through Europe and Japan, America is of course the target, but the Arabs know they have less leverage on America than on its allies. They thus expect to create dissensions within the West serious enough to make Washington year a disruption of its alliance and decide to forsake Israel. ... The Europeans, including the French, must know that, whatever their ties with the Arabs, they can't avoid the blackmail exercised by the Arabs. The ostrich-like reaction to this blackmail is

criminal, because it postpones decisions which should have been made long ago and which in any case cannot be further postponed. ... Europe must diversify its energy resources and work out a common policy for energy....

—From Combat (Paris).

### Mideast Peace Chances

The greatest obstacle to peace hitherto has been the humiliation of the Arab armies. This time, with Egyptians still in control of part of Sinai, at the end of an indecisive engagement, the Arabs are in a position to negotiate. Already there are suggestions of a peace conference in Geneva in December, an idea which would have seemed unthinkable three weeks ago. In the cease-fire agreement signed Sunday and in the Security Council's Resolution 242 (a careful document which... is conspicuously even-handed) there exists the basis of a lasting settlement.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

November 13, 1898

WASHINGTON.—So excited is the President over the killing of Negroes by whites in South Carolina, that he has determined to send federal troops in case there should be any real federal bloodshed. He will not wait to hear from the governor, but will act on his own initiative. This may cause serious trouble between the state and federal governments. All the evidence shows that whites wantonly shot down Negroes simply because they voted for the Republican ticket. Public feeling in the disturbed districts is in a very excited condition and no surprise would be caused by a fresh outbreak.

November 13, 1923

MUNICH.—The Bavarian Fascist leader, Hitler, was arrested last night at the country home of Frau Hanneke, near Staßfurt. The police followed Hitler to the model farm which Frau Hanneke's hobby. There they confirmed their suspicions that he had taken refuge. After the scattering of the revolutionaries in Munich by the police and Reichswehr, the leader of the lost Fascist cause was reported wounded, but the fact is now revealed that he only suffered a dislocated shoulder by falling. It is generally believed here that Hitler will be held in the lightest custody and will soon be released.



'Well, Yes, It Does Break the Monotony of the Desert Landscape.'

## Light in the Dark

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—President Nixon is reportedly planning one last effort to dispose of what he calls "the deplorable Watergate matter." He may make himself available to Sen. Sam Ervin's committee for questions. He may publish the version of the White House tapes prepared by his secretary, Rose Mary Woods. He may put out a white paper answering a whole range of charges, from the Watergate cover-up to his challenged tax deductions.

Any of these steps might have had a decisive effect at an earlier stage of this Nixon crisis. Now they will surely be seen as too late and too little. No unilateral act by the President can satisfy the public feeling that Sen. Robert Dole, the former Republican chairman, has characterized as a demand for "light in the dark corners and shadows of our national dilemma."

It is clear to just about everyone by now that the most effective engine for unearthing the facts is a special prosecutor. The Ervin committee has performed an important function, and other inquiries have their role. But investigation by the proven process of law—prosecutor and grand jury operating within the framework of the courts—is most likely to discover the truth.

### Need Dramatized

The dismissal of Archibald Cox, and what we have learned about it subsequently, dramatizes the need for the prosecutor and the investigation to be totally independent of the President.

As far back as last July 23, former Attorney General Elliot Richardson has now testified, White House chief of staff Alexander Haig warned him that "the President wants a light line drawn, and no further mistakes, or we'll get rid of Cox."

There were other warnings. With the firing of Cox on Oct. 30, Nixon plainly hoped to be rid of the whole special prosecutor staff—and the whole idea—for good. Public reaction overwhelmed that hope. Nixon has been forced to accept another special prosecutor. The new man, Leon Jaworski, has made a fine first impression on Washington generally and on the old Cox staff in particular. But the lurking problem of independence is still there.

Right now, for example, the public outcry is likely to help Jaworski get "presidential documents" that Cox never could. But if Jaworski keeps asking—will the White House lawyers love him in January as they do in November? The essential in this enterprise is tenacity.

### Rules Dodged

Cox was assured independence by rules formally written into the Code of Federal Regulations. They were dodged—whether legally is a question—by repealing on Oct. 23, retroactive to Oct. 31 and then releasing them in slightly different form on Nov. 2. Jaworski will not find much assurance in that history.

The intent of the proposal before Congress for a statutory special prosecutor is to put him, whoever he is, beyond the control of the President. Various bills would have the prosecutor appointed by the courts, or at any rate restrain his removal by the President.

The legislation is at the point of decision in House and Senate committees. There it has encountered objections that raise fundamental questions about the seriousness of everyone's intention

to shine light into the dark corners.

The main objection, at least on the surface, is constitutional. The Constitution happens to say, explicitly, that "Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." But the objectors say that that language is overridden by the Constitution's unstated general assumption about separation of powers.

"It is impossible to believe," Acting Attorney General Robert Bork testified, "that as an afterthought, and without discussion, the Framers carelessly destroyed the principle of separation of powers they had so painstakingly worked out in the course of their deliberations." If the courts could appoint a special prosecutor, Bork argued, then Congress could decide to administer the criminal law itself, or other horrors could follow.

A considerable number of constitutional scholars have examined these arguments now, and overwhelmingly rejected them. Indeed, many regard the constitutional objections as flimsy.

For one thing, it's hardly realistic to read actual words out of the Constitution by saying that "it is impossible to believe" the Framers meant them. Words still come before inferences—not least, one would think, in an administration supposedly devoted to "strict construction" of the Constitution.

Secondly, the argument as summarized by Bork confuses the power of appointment with the power to perform the functions at issue. The President appoints

federal judges. Does anyone regard that as a violation of the separation of powers? Of course not, because he does not and cannot carry out traditional functions after appointing them.

Finally, as the last example shows, separation of powers in the American Constitution is not a notion of neat and totally distinct packages. "The idea rather is a system of sometimes overlapping, even conflicting authority."

The constitutional purpose, as Justice Brandeis once said, was "not to prompt efficiency but to preclude the exercise of arbitrary power." It would be ironic to put it mildly to say that a principle designed to avoid arbitrary power requires presidential appointment of a prosecutor to investigate the President.

The constitutional argument is so strained that there has to be a suspicion of underlying political objection. But Republicans in Congress should think very carefully before opposing meaningful measures to assure the special prosecutor independence. In the long run their advantage, as well as public integrity, surely lies in insistence on a genuine, unfettered search for the truth.

## Letters

### Nixon the Victim

This letter is a plea to other Americans living abroad who feel, as I do, that President Nixon is the victim of a vendetta which threatens to bring down the prestige and power of the United States.

I ask them to write to someone like Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., stating their reasons for wanting to keep a united front against the powers who would like to see America (and Israel in its wake) destroyed.

I am not a Jew but justice and humanity demand that the outrageous state of Israel be supported and not allowed to go out of existence because of oil-hungry Europeans.

ELEANOR PERREAU.

Paris.

I was taught that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and in my opinion, considering the world we live in, had there not been considerable bugging during the last presidential election, someone would have been extremely remiss in their duty. Look back at the 1968 Chicago convention—look back at the Westerners planting bombs!

No doubt some of the bugging was "ill-advised" but to me the idea that it is a scandal is completely out of reason. The press have consistently made headlines out of unbelievable trivia. I do not approve of everything Nixon has done, but I do not see him as depicted by our media—I see him as a man with the weight of the world on his shoulders and with a pack of yapping jackals at his heels!

MILDRED L. DAVENPORT.

Paris.

## Bernard Levin From London:

... Would you expect  
Van Cleef & Arpels to remain  
unchanged if it was taken  
over by Gimbels?

LONDON.—Is nothing sacred? It seems not. For if it were, last week's dreadful announcement that the monarchy was to be abolished, the queen deposed and Buckingham Palace turned into a bowling alley could never have been made.

Well, no it isn't quite as bad as that: the throne stands secure. But that's about all that does, for the news that rang like a knell across so many years of English social history was very nearly as sensational: it was that a takeover bid had been made for Harrods, and by Boots, at that, and that the family shareholders in Harrods had announced that they were entirely in favor of the merger and were selling out.

I suppose I had better explain Harrods. It has been for as long as anybody can remember, the biggest, poshest and most famous department store in Britain. Imagine Saks, Tiffany, Lord & Taylor and Bergdorf Goodman all rolled into one, with Hamacher Schlemmer and Abercrombie & Fitch thrown in; create a recent burst of a church in a fashionable district, throughout the entire premises; ensure that at least two dozen titled persons are shopping there at any one time; block the street outside with Rolls-Royces; and you have some idea of Harrods. Now Harrods is only one in a vast chain that covers the country from end to end, run by a group called the House of Fraser; but Harrods is the only one of their countless shops that most people could name, and although it only accounts for a comparatively small proportion of the group's turnover, it accounts for most of its prestige. And now Boots, in making an offer for the whole retailing side of the House of Fraser, is apparently about to swallow Harrods.

### Not So Classy

Boots? Well, Boots is, in its way, as famous as Harrods, but by no means—oh, by no means—so classy. Boots started life as a retail druggist: "Boots, the Cash Chemists," was their slogan. They have since diversified into a huge retail conglomerate, having swallowed several other chains on the way, and the name Boots is now a household word. Harrods was greeted with a variety of expressions of disbelief and horror that can all be summed up in the icy comment of one of the lady assistants at Harrods: "I turned down a job with Boots," she said, "because I thought they didn't have enough class, and now it seems I am going to be working for them after all."

The merger has not yet gone through, and there are a number of hurdles it has to cross before it does. We have a Monopolies Commission for instance, and the government has powers (which it will almost certainly exercise) to

refer the proposal to that body, though it is only fair to add that if the past performance of the Monopolies Commission is anything to go by, it will probably approve the merger with hardly more than a few polite expressions of anxiety. (Boots will not be asked to give assurance, as Harrods will remain inviolate, its floorwalkers in the same frock coats, its doorman in the same top hat and its delivery vans still carrying the same dark green, and his no doubt give such assurance readily; yet, the methods of takeover by Boots are far removed from those of Harrods—would Harrods remain unchanged if it, too, were taken over by Gimbels?

English shops—some of classed character that becomes a social class, as the great London stores—the working class, as Harrods too was the one for the nobility, the important part it had played in forming the character of London's shopping. The same top about Harrods, though as a matter of fact Harrods for some time now has not been quite what some once was; it has been selling. This sort of gawgaw would: After all, have got past the time when Harrods was a place where named confectionery, even but millions who had never set foot in the place, a whole world of whole attitude, a whole imagination, Britain's class structure.

### Ghost Lingers On

Garnages has gone, though the pale ghost of it lingers on. What are said to be temporary premises elsewhere in London, while the original site (which) one to contain a new store embedded in the building going up there, is made ready; but nobody really believes that a new Garnages is or can be the same as the old. Likewise Harrods; whatever it is, nobody believes that 10 years after now, say, Harrods will be anything like its old self.

Which leaves only Selfridges, which is to the middle class what what Garnages was to the working class and Harrods to the toffs; a place where they felt at home, neither underdressed nor over-dressed. Selfridges, as a matter of fact, has altered vastly in the last few years; though older than enough, though its style is modern, it has changed a lot, its essential character seems to remain, and it still aims at the same slice of the community. It has opened a new boutique for the young, of course, but then so did Harrods, after a good deal of heart-searching and so it only remains now for Selfridges to be taken over by, say, Coca-Cola or Kellogg's, and the world really will have come to an end.

## Europe's Failure

By Joseph Kraft

Good conduct certifies from us. Given that attitude, it is hard to believe the oil weapon will not be used to extract still further concessions.

Since the Europeans had played no part in containing the Russian push, moreover, there was no opening for them in the diplomatic follow-through. President Sadat and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger tied up their deal on a cease-fire and future peace conference without even keeping the Europeans informed. About the only concession to form was a dinner invitation extended to four leading European ambassadors for the final banquet offered to Mr. Kissinger in Cairo.

Since the Europeans were totally in the know of what was going on, they could have done a great deal to help. As one of the European ambassadors said of the occasion: "The company included 10 Egyptians, five Americans and four European imbeciles."

The absence of the Europeans from the Mideast scene is perhaps not so tragic. But getting the Europeans to play a more responsible role in other matters is important. So it is useful to ask what went wrong in the Near East.

The answer, I believe, is that

Europe is helplessly paying the price of Gen. de Gaulle. At the general's insistence, progress towards joint political institutions was arrested in favor of a Europe of individual states. Inevitably, these states now loiter for position against each other—whether in dealing with the Near East or with the Soviet Union.

Moreover, the fight to get by the French veto exhausted British interest in the European community. Prime Minister Edward Heath has to seek immediate dividends from Europe. To have as a first consequence of the new association an oil shortage and rationing would have made joining Europe look like a total failure. So Mr. Heath has been under the strongest pressure to pay any price for oil the Arabs demanded.

What all this suggests is that it does no good simply to lecture the Europeans on their responsibility. The right American tactic is to begin work the slow, painful and dull work of fostering European unity. That responsibility should be felt with particular keenness by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. For after all the playacting in leading responsibility to the Gaullist allies which have done so much to reduce Europe to its present pitiable condition.

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سكوت دالاس



## Russia Renews Its Support for Nixon in Pravda Article

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today indicated its renewed support of President Nixon in a Pravda article denouncing a "denial of those who are engaged in the struggle against the Communist party news."

The article, which was signed by a "person of the Soviet press," said that the "denial" was "a shameful, scandalous campaign against the President of the United States."

The report quoted Mr. Dent as saying: "This shameful, scandalous campaign against the President of the United States is a disgrace to the American people."

## Class Escape Boiled at Jail in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—A Frenchman, a Dutchman and an Iranian escaped from a roof of an Amsterdam jail in an escape attempt last night but Dutchmen broke his legs in the struggle and the commotion raised alarm.

Two other men—London strip club owner James Hunt and an Israeli bank robber, Zada—were recaptured before they could jump off the roof.

The escape today, the Frenchman was still missing. The Dutchman was picked up in a café in the city.

Mr. Hunt, 43, is awaiting an appeal, due to be heard in the court in London. The Hague court, against British moves extradite him in connection with various charges that include armed robbery.

Five men had hidden in an underground cell from which they escaped by smashing a window and sawing through bars, police spokesman said.

Guard Alerts Police

The plan was to drop into a nearby alley. Unluckily for them, police spokesman said, a prison guard lived beside the alley and alerted police in time to seize the last two while they were still on the roof.

Police said Zada faces a 20-year sentence in Israel for armed robbery. Police shot him in a car chase after he had robbed a bank last May.

The missing Frenchman, whose name was given as Shadeldine, 34, had been jailed for three bank robberies last year.

The Dutchman, 34, was not identified.

## France Launches Price-Information Drive on Inflation

PARIS, Nov. 12 (UPI)—Telling consumers that they should be buying 30 francs for a kilogram of quality sirloin and one franc for a kilo of carrots, the French government today launched an information campaign in the printed press and on radio and television in its effort to brake rising food prices.

Strike by fruit and vegetable sellers, a protest triggered by price controls, went into its third day. Neighborhood disputes were to decide tomorrow whether to continue the strike.

Fruit and vegetable wholesalers said today that the strike was leaving 10 million francs worth of perishable produce tied up. They said they were planning to take their produce directly to Paris streets for sale.

The president of the wholesale association at the big Rungis market said that 3,000 tons of "chokes," grapes, radishes, asparagus, avocados and potatoes would have to be taken away within 48 hours.

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## Soviet Economists Promote U.S.-Style Research Groups

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (UPI)—Taking a leaf from American corporate experience, the Soviet Union is fostering the founding of research-based corporations to speed innovation in an economy that has not kept up with technological advances in the West.

The new state-controlled corporations are part of a continuing economic management reform designed to inject new vigor and flexibility into the centrally planned system.

With introduction of the entities known by the Russians as "research and production associations," was urged recently in Pravda by V. P. Pavlovsky, director of the Department of the Science and Economics of the State Committee on Science and Technology.

The "associations" recall the thousands of research-oriented enterprises that have become a significant factor on the American industrial scene since the 1950s, particularly in such high-tech industries as electronics, chemicals, and aerospace.

In contrast to the "production-oriented" companies, they are to be research and development organizations, carrying out research, evaluation and testing stages.

Like their counterparts in the United States, the Soviet groups

In this case U.S. Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent.

The newspaper carried a Tass dispatch from New York saying Mr. Dent had criticized "three American circles and press organs which in connection with the Watergate affair subject President Nixon to rude attacks."

"Detachment Seen"

The report quoted Mr. Dent as saying: "This shameful, scandalous campaign against the President of the United States is a disgrace to the American people."

Tass said Mr. Dent emphasized that proceedings against the President were demanded by only a few congressmen because there was "no foundation" for proceedings.

The report said: "Those who insist on the President's resignation before his term of office expires are called by Dent a 'revenged and irresponsible group.'"

The first mention in the Soviet press of the possibility of impeachment proceedings against Mr. Nixon was 10 days ago in the weekly international affairs magazine, Novoye Vremya.

It followed the strain in Soviet-American relations which developed when President Nixon ordered U.S. troops on alert because of the Middle East war.

Mr. Nixon said he took the action because of indications the Russians might unilaterally intervene.

Until that time, the Russians had avoided reporting anything unfavorable about Mr. Nixon.

After the alert, which the Soviet Union said was aimed at intimidating them, there were several critical reports and straight reporting of an unfavorable nature about Mr. Nixon.

Pravda quoted foreign press reports suggesting Mr. Nixon ordered the alert to divert attention from his domestic political troubles.

Diplomatic sources attributed the change in Soviet press policy toward Mr. Nixon to anger over several aspects of the U.S. handling of the Middle East crisis.

They said the Kremlin was particularly annoyed by American failure to get Israel to respect the initial United Nations ceasefire order.

## Despite 2 Rivals, U.S. Is Top Source Of China's Wheat

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The United States continues to be the largest foreign supplier of wheat to the People's Republic of China in this fiscal year, despite recent large sales by Australia and Canada, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

A report by the department's Foreign Agricultural Service said that China is importing about 6.5 million tons of wheat—about 240 million bushels—from all sources in the current fiscal year, with U.S. sources providing about four million tons, or 143 million bushels.

No large commitments have been made by China for U.S. wheat beyond the June 30, 1974, end of the fiscal year. China has purchased about 12.9 million bushels for delivery during the 1974-75 marketing year, but that is a small amount compared with big long-term sales announced by Australia and Canada.

Canada's agreement calls for the delivery in 1974, 1975 and 1976 of between 4.9 million and 6.1 million metric tons, about 173 million to 224 million bushels. Australia has sold 4.7 million tons, about 173 million bushels, for the next three years.

China has, however, emerged as one of the largest customers of American farmers and is expected to buy more than \$1 billion worth of U.S. agricultural products in 1973-74. That would make China second only to Japan as a single-country buyer of U.S. farm goods.

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Pope Paul and Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

## Pope Meets Polish Foreign Chief Who Urged Warsaw-Vatican Ties

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 12 (AP)—Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met today with Pope Paul VI and expressed his government's "goodwill" toward establishing relations with the Holy See, the Vatican announced.

Pope Paul responded with satisfaction, the Vatican statement said.

The two met in the Pope's private library for 50 minutes in the first meeting between the Pontiff and an official of Warsaw's Communist government.

Mr. Olszowski surprised the Vatican several months ago when he announced before the UN General Assembly that his government would welcome relations.

The Vatican is known to want formal ties with Warsaw. According to Vatican statistics, 30 million of Poland's 33 million citizens are Roman Catholics.

Diplomatic sources attributed the change in Soviet press policy toward Mr. Nixon to anger over several aspects of the U.S. handling of the Middle East crisis.

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## Fellow Workers Act as Judges in Chinese Divorce Disputes

By Ian Stewart  
CANTON, China, Nov. 12 (UPI)—After Mrs. Li, a woman in her late 30s, was given special responsibilities as an official of a rural production brigade in Kwangtung Province, her husband decided that he wanted a divorce.

He took his case not to a court but to the production brigade mediation committee, a body elected from and by his fellow workers, where he complained that his wife was neglecting her housework and giving less time to care of their children.

Members of the production brigade testified that, while it was true that Mrs. Li was doing less housework, she was carrying out important duties for the brigade. Accordingly, the husband was in the wrong and after "education and criticism," he withdrew his divorce suit.

This account of a divorce hearing in China was related in an interview here with three senior judicial officials of Kwangtung Province, of which Canton is the capital. During the meeting, the officials gave a detailed account of both the civil and criminal judicial process in China.

The discussion ranged from the policy adopted toward criminals—leniency toward those who confess and severity toward those who resist—to property settlement—"property is divided fairly and reasonably on a basis of taking care of children and women."

Fewer Lawyers

Most of the information was supplied by Hsueh Peo-bua, a graduate of the National Political Science and Law School in Peking, who said that the number of practicing lawyers in China was declining because the trend

was for "the masses to solve their own problems." He added that most civil disputes in China were resolved through mediation committees, which had been set up at the production-brigade level in the countryside and the street-committee level in urban areas.

Mr. Hsueh said the mediation committee system was a simple and convenient method of resolving disputes because people did not have to go long distances to get a hearing and therefore production was not severely disrupted. He said that if a mediation committee made a ruling contrary to the law or the policies of the Communist party or the government, it could be reversed by the courts.

If a mediation committee decides in a divorce case that the marriage cannot be saved, the parties go to the district or commune Revolutionary Committee to register their legal separation.

However, divorce is not granted lightly, Mr. Hsueh said. "The Revolutionary Committee examines the case and determines whether the marriage can be saved through reasoning and education."

A divorce is not granted, he said, if the husband is influenced by "male chauvinist tendencies" or the "bourgeois idea of getting himself a new wife."

In the case of Mr. Li, if he had been dissatisfied with the outcome of his application before the mediation committee, he had the right to bring it before a court, Mr. Hsueh said.

Disputes are generally resolved in a manner that takes more account of the welfare of the state than that of the individual, who is expected to place his social responsibilities before personal considerations. However, the Kwangtung officials said that in divorce cases the courts considered whether "feeling" existed between husband and wife.

Discussing criminal cases, Mr. Hsueh said that capital punishment was imposed on persons who engaged in espionage or who committed murder. He asserted that there were "very few" cases of murder in China.

He said that the Communist Party asked criminals to work at manual labor to create wealth for the people instead of having them "just idle away their time."

Mr. Hsueh declared: "Punishment is a means of dealing with criminals, but our goal is to reform them. Past experience has testified that eventually a majority of criminals can be reformed."

## After Chief Rival, Ecevit, Fails

## Demirel Trying to Form Regime in Turkey

ANKARA, Nov. 12 (UPI)—President Fahri Koruturk asked former premier Suleyman Demirel today to try to form a new government following the failure of his chief political rival.

Mr. Demirel, whose Justice party polled the second highest vote in the Oct. 14 general elections, told newsmen that he intended to go ahead with the task despite its difficulties.

"There can be no refusal," he said. "I have been assigned a duty and I will carry it out."

Mr. Koruturk turned to Mr. Demirel after his first choice, Republican People's party leader Bulent Ecevit, reported last Wednesday that he had failed to

form a coalition government. His left-of-center party had won 183 parliament seats—the most of any party, but not enough to govern alone in the 450-member National Assembly.

Onsted After 6 Years

Mr. Demirel, 49, who was premier from 1965 to 1971, when he was ousted in an army coup, stands to the right of Mr. Ecevit. Political sources said that he could be expected to seek support from all other right-of-center groups, including the Moslem-based National Salvation party, which caused Mr. Ecevit's failure by refusing to join a coalition under him. Mr. Demirel's party has 148 seats, and a right-of-center coalition could muster 284 votes.

President Koruturk is believed to have asked Mr. Demirel to form his new government as soon as possible to end a political crisis which is harming the nation's economy.

The state budget must be approved before the end of the year. This could legally be done by the outgoing government of Premier Naim Tulu, since the state planning agency has already worked out the main outline of the budget. But political experts said that a budget prepared by a caretaker government might run into considerable difficulties in parliament later.

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## ART MARKET

## The Impact of the EEC

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (UPT)—It wasn't an auspicious start. Knut Günther, 30, of Frankfurt, Germany, says quite frankly that he didn't sell a thing from his first exhibition, last December, at his new Paris gallery 48 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 8.

The inaugural show of contemporary Polish graphics and glass was the suggestion of German consular authorities, he points out. Günther's Paris debut went virtually unnoticed by fellow brokers (secondhand dealers). Chances are, however, that their indifference may soon give way to attentiveness, if not concern.

Günther recently opened a show (through Dec. 31) of art objects from the 1920s. There is lacquer work, bowls, vases and panels—by Jean Dunand, Marcel Wolfer and Jacques Nam. Also in the show is an illuminated glass fountain by René Lalique for a larger project that Lalique intended for the Champs-Élysées. Most conspicuous of all is an ivory inlaid cabinet (sideboard). A prototype of this piece by Smilje-Jacques Stuhmann (1879-1939) was exhibited at the Salon d'Automne in 1922. There may be several others in existence, although there is no record of them. Günther is asking \$30,000 francs for the piece.

A desk and chair known to have been commissioned by a Mr. Kohn from Stuhmann in 1921 are remarkably fine. The matching pieces are probably unique.

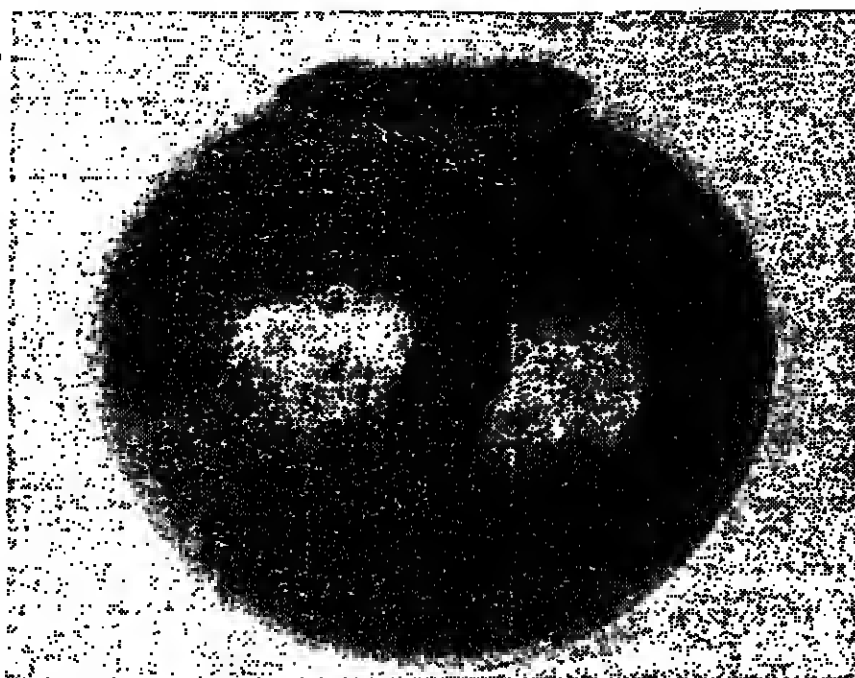
Hence the price of \$5,000 francs. The smaller objects are up to the same standard. There is a fine silver tea set, signed with his full name by Jean Poulouet in 1923. A crowing rooster by French glassmaker François-Eugène Deschamps is described as a rarity. It is a "lap" panel—"lap" being a metal containing aluminum oxide crystals—executed in 1929 by Speranza Calo Sealless, after Raoul Dufy's "Amphitrite"—is of historical significance in that it combines the techniques of "modern" painting and "modern" technology, as they were understood in the 1920s.

Then there is Dunand's small lacquered metal bowl, decorated with fishes in the artist's Oriental style. It was a gift to the wife of the French president Raymond Poincaré.

With such an array of objects, the epitome of the 1920s, which in France encompasses everything from secondhand goods to outright junk—seems rather out of place. To compound the paradox, Günther has entrusted the catalogue to one of Europe's leading experts on art of the 1920s, Lyne Thorburn, formerly of Sotheby's.

If nothing else, the operation shows that the Common Market is beginning to have an effect on the art world. Nationals of EEC countries now have the right to deal in France on the same basis as Frenchmen. They do not have to hire a French manager; they can invest their

Dunand's small lacquered metal bowl decorated with fishes.



money as they choose. Günther opened his gallery with his own capital and a loan from a Frankfurt bank. So far, he seems to be the first professional to have availed himself of the opportunity. Born in what is now East Germany, Günther has lived most of his life in Frankfurt-am-Main. He made his first deal when he was 14, trading an ebony inkstand from India that his grandmother had given him for a few pfennigs. This led to more deals and eventually he became a middleman, arranging sales among dealers. By 1971, he was selling top quality objects and had developed a keen interest in 20th-century applied arts.

In May of the same year, Günther held an exhibition in Frankfurt of Art Nouveau. Then last year, he opened a gallery in his hometown and, at the same time, began auctioning wine—his taste for quick deals found an ideal expression in auctioneering. In December, he will auction the possessions of Baroness Hilda von Reumont at Göttingen, 6 miles from Frankfurt. At his Frankfurt gallery, most of Günther's transactions are with museums. For instance, in 1971, he sold a whole collection of Art Nouveau to the Museum für Kunst Gewerbe in Berlin, a collection that he had put together himself through purchases on the Paris market. That was

## Tackling the Later Gluck Operas

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 12 (UPT)—If Gluck's operas, "Orfeo" excepted, tend to be "old men" in the theatre, it is not Gluck's fault, but rather that of Mozart, Beethoven, Verdi and Wagner.

Their music and their operas were unknown to the audiences so moved by "Iphigénie en Aulide" and "Iphigénie en Tauride" in the Paris of the 1770s. We hear them with eyes and ears conditioned—and dulled—by long experience of what came afterward. Gluck's great lyrical and dramatic achievements can sound tame, almost monochrome by comparison.

This is the problem faced by any opera house that undertakes these later Gluck operas, and it was felt in Friday night's revival of "Iphigénie en Tauride" by the Royal Opera. It was probably reflected, too, in more empty seats than are usual at Covent Garden—and at bargain prices.

It was an attentive, appreciative performance, affectionately and knowingly guided by John Eliot Gardiner, making a Covent Garden debut as the conductor, and rejoicing in the chaste nobility of Sena Jurinac's Iphigénie, also being heard for the first time at Covent Garden.

If her characterization was not as dominant as one might have expected from so fine a singing

actress, it may well have been because her intelligence got in her way. Iphigénie is an unhappy, reluctant priestess. Miss Jurinac played her that way, and reluctance is not an inspiring character. But we had glimpses at once noble and fastidious, and classic bearing, gestures and attitudes by a handsome lady of the theater who knows about such things.

More idiomatic, probably, were the Orestes and Pylades of Robert Massard and Jean Souhonnac. It only because of a greater affinity with the French language and with French recitative and declamatory conventions. They got the words out, and the spirit implicit in the words, and with Gluck that means a lot.

This production, not seen here since 1965, was originally designed by the late Goeran Genzler for the Edinburgh Festival of 1961. It, too, proud of its more in the sketches than it delivers in the actuality of the theater. Curtains, hanging, draped—and no sense of locality or occasion. It is that that counts, the close, the observer of Orestes and Pylades' expedition. Tauris, it—or was—in the Crimea, to be sure, but is there a tenuous rationalization for a Stakhanovite goddess?

One shudders to imagine what exquisite torture they might have suffered had they returned to Mycenae, of all places, bearing that bit of statue, a

## ROME: Two Russian Rarities

By William Weaver

ROME (UPT)—The official Rome opera season will begin Nov. 24 when the Teatro dell'Opera opens with a new production of Rossini's "La Cenerentola." In the meanwhile, Roman opera audiences have been given a pre-season treat: staged performances of two Russian rarities, presented by the Accademia Fil-

harmonica Romana, the capital's leading concert organization.

After a brilliant opening several weeks ago with the Monteverdi "Vespere della Beata Vergine" (UPT, Oct. 31), the Filharmonica has staged, on a double-bill, Rimsky-Korsakov's "Mozart and Salieri" and Mussorgsky's unfinished early piece "The Marriage." These are works of considerable interest, both musical and historical, but unfamiliar to audiences here.

Rimsky-Korsakov's setting of Pushkin's two-act drama has always been dismissed by opera historians as a failure, an arid attempt to carry out Dargomizhsky's theories on how speech should be set to music naturally. Rimsky-Korsakov did, in fact, dedicate the score to the memory of the older composer, but he did not follow his theories pedantically. This strange chamber opera comes along to having a melodic nature.

To be sure, it is totally different from Rimsky-Korsakov's great fairy-tale and legend operas, like "The Snow-Maiden" and the "Invisible City of Kitezh." "Mozart and Salieri" is an intellectual exercise, a discourse on the difference between the talented professional artist and the free, natural genius. Rimsky-Korsakov deftly enriches his score with quotations, musical references, deliberately scaling down his usual lush orchestration.

Mussorgsky's "The Marriage"—the one act he completed—but conceived and first heard in atmosphere of Dargomizhsky's drawing-room, with the composer singing the roles and with his daughter Purgold (Rimsky-Korsakov's future wife) at the piano. Patane cleverly decided to create this salon, giving his production of "The Marriage" an atmosphere of intimacy which was perfect with the text. Provisional soprano Anna Maria Rota Ruffini, the comic marriage-broker, is a single act, never orchestrated, naturally no masterpiece, but there are glimpses of the master. The piece—"Boris Godunov"—it was soon to follow it. The plot of Maria de Carl in the "part" of Naqshid Purgold made the glimpses evident.

## AROUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

## Paris

Tecolite, Galerie Alexandre Iolas, 186 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to Nov. 17.

Tecolite teases the mind with small illusions. These large collage/drawings (there is also a three-dimensional work that makes use of illusions of perspective) are composed of materials such as newspaper pages glued to the surface of the paper, yet integrated into the imaginary space created by pencil drawings. Thus a real crumpled newspaper emerges from underneath the drawing of a cube, a real piece of wood hangs from the drawing of a string and casts the drawing of a shadow.

Barthélémy, Galerie Claude Bernard, 5-7 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Nov. 30.

Idealism, caricature, somber 18th-century realism, heavy-hearted subjects handled in sorrowful hues, such are some of the elements one can identify in the paintings of Barthélémy—vultures and monkeys in the 500, a busy cow in a Neoclassical pastiche, a phantom café, the gardens of the Villa Medici, potatoes and a skull are painted with fine and oppressive craft.

Eustis, Galerie 9, 9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Nov. 17.

There is a painterliness in Eustis's work—something of a certain quality. The theme is sexual and tortured in the present exhibition. Explicit genitalia and allusive mutilations, hints of self-destructive loneliness in a gentle gray and pink light.

Tavernier, Musée Rodin, 77 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7, to Dec. 31.

Viktorio Tavernier is a sculptor of quality with a certain stylistic eclecticism to his work, which ranges from the quasi-realist that appears to reflect a passing attraction by Giacometti. The theme is not to say that Tavernier's work is derivative. It is often convincing and sensitive, the best pieces being those that reflect the least preoccupation with style.

Wogensky, La Demourée, 6 Place Saint-Sulpice, Paris 6, to Nov. 24.

These 30 recent tapestries by Robert Wogensky hold suggestions of speed and flight, swift lines cross one another in curves before a ground in which a single line dominates.

## —MICHAEL GIBSON.

## London

Orevida, The Leicester Galleries, 23a Cork St., London, W1, to Nov. 17.

Daughter of Lucien and granddaughter of Camille Pissarro,

to 18th-century dimensions, a concentration on the two characterizations, which are subtly dramatic and contrasted.

Nicola Rossi-Lemeni in the "Mozart and Salieri" began too grandly, even on both he and the orchestra, and on the close, the observer of Orestes and Pylades' expedition. Tauris, it—or was—in the Crimea, to be sure, but is there a tenuous rationalization for a Stakhanovite goddess?

One shudders to imagine what exquisite torture they might have suffered had they returned to Mycenae, of all places, bearing that bit of statue, a

Mussorgsky's "The Marriage"—the one act he completed—but conceived and first heard in atmosphere of Dargomizhsky's drawing-room, with the composer singing the roles and with his daughter Purgold (Rimsky-Korsakov's future wife) at the piano. Patane cleverly decided to create this salon, giving his production of "The Marriage" an atmosphere of intimacy which was perfect with the text. Provisional soprano Anna Maria Rota Ruffini, the comic marriage-broker, is a single act, never orchestrated, naturally no masterpiece, but there are glimpses of the master. The piece—"Boris Godunov"—it was soon to follow it. The plot of Maria de Carl in the "part" of Naqshid Purgold made the glimpses evident.

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Orevida inherited the family talent for painting, adding to it a small measure of her own sense in tempera painting, of which there are some fine examples in this mini-retrospective.

Josef Herman, Roland Browne, 19 Cork St., London, W1, to Nov. 17.

Herman has long been known as one of the best draftsmen in Europe and a powerful painter of expressionist pieces. His work as a portraitist has hitherto been carried on in private. This exhibition of portraits includes those of Alexander Baron, Arnold Wesker, Edward Roditi and Wolf Markowitz.

Zouzi Roboz, Orlana Gallery, 13 Carlos Place, London, W1, to Nov. 17.

Roboz is painting in a new direction, with new color and feeling, with symbolical and mythological situations and personages as his subjects. The drawings are swift portraits of theater personalities for a forthcoming book. And in the case of "Animus and Anima," the worlds of theater and Jungian symbolism overlap.

A Saving of Caricatures, The Workshop, 83 Lambeth Conduit St., London, WC1, to Nov. 30.

For "Save the Caricatures," Mel Calman, cartoonist founder of the Workshop, is holding a selling exhibition of originals by cartoonists such as Searle, Stark, Sheel, Haselmann, Trog, Langdon and some 20 others. Worthwhile, both art and cause.

Robert Bates, Lumley Cazalet, 34 Davies St., London, W1, to Nov. 21.

Bates is a young English painter whose quiet throw-away manner of watercolor painting hides a great deal of technical professionalism and an acute perception of everyday detail.

Erich Heckel, Mercury Gallery, 28 Cork St., London, W1, to Nov. 30.

Erich Heckel (1883-1971) was one of the original Die Brücke group, and a particular friend of Kirchner. This show of watercolors, drawings and graphics is a fine introduction to his work.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Nigeria Announces Negro Arts Festival

LAGOS, Nigeria, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—The second World Negro Arts Festival will be held in Nigeria between Nov. 22 and Dec. 29, 1975, the festival committee has announced.

A meeting on black civilization will be held at Lagos University from Oct. 25 of the same year.

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**Advertisement for the prequalifications  
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The purpose of this advertisement is to enable the Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets to select the contractors who have the appropriate prequalifications and are willing to participate in bidding; the interested contractors may obtain the prequalifications conditions files by addressing the Service d'Etudes du Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets at Bir-Hassan, starting Thursday 8 November, 1973 at the cost of the prequalification conditions files for each lot is L.L. 300 (three hundred Lebanese pounds).

All applicants must submit their references and documents to the Director General of the Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets before Monday noon (12:00) of December 24, 1973.

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124	24	Edw. J. 3	4	11	43	37	35	1/4	5%	3	Pat Hartford	7	3	2	34	34	34	1/4	16	22	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
124	24	Edw. J. 3	4	11	43	37	35	1/4	5%	3	Pat Hartford	7	3	2	34	34	34	1/4	16	22	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
124	24	Edw. J. 3	4	11	43	37	35	1/4	5%	3	Pat Hartford	7	3	2	34	34	34	1/4	16	22	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
124	24	Edw. J. 3	4	11	43	37	35	1/4	5%	3	Pat Hartford	7	3	2	34	34	34	1/4	16	22	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
124	24	Edw. J. 3	4	11	43	37	35	1/4	5%	3	Pat Hartford	7	3	2	34	34	34	1/4	16	22	17	16							

## Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

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## Exchange

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Price	
Yen	
310	Matsu El. Wks.
263	Mitsubi Hwy. Ind.
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318	Mitsukoshi
176	Nippon Elec.
—	Sharp
636	Shiseido
2,230	Sony Corp.
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# Russia Rejects Bid, Is Ousted From World Soccer

**SHIFTING** The Soviet Union has excluded itself from the World Cup, the International Federation said here today, by rejecting a compromise to play its scheduled match in Chile outside Santiago, but within the country's borders.

The federation revealed that in secret talks on Friday, Chile had agreed to shift the Nov. 21 match from Santiago to another city, but that the Russians refused the offer in a telegram that said: "Match in Chile is impossible."

"The federation said, 'the Soviet Union has excluded itself from the competition and will not participate in the final tournament of the FIFA World Cup.'"

Russian first refused to play the Chile match in Santiago, where thousands of leftists were imprisoned after the Sept. 11 coup that overthrew President Salvador Allende's government. More than 1,000 were still being detained in the stadium when an FIFA commission visited Santiago last month and ruled that conditions were suitable for the match. The number of prisoners there has since been reduced, reportedly to about 500.

**Telephone Friday**

FIFA said that it contacted the president of the Chilean federation by telephone on Friday to find out if Chile would play the match against Russia outside of Santiago.

He "agreed with the proposal to play in another Chilean city," FIFA said.

The Soviet federation is not only now out of the cup but, in accordance with the rules, also faces further penalties.

Article Six states: "An association withdrawing after the opening date of the qualifying competition shall be liable to a fine of Swiss francs 5,000 (\$1,400) in addition to the forfeit of the entry fee."

The Soviet and Chilean teams drew 0-0 in the first leg of their playoff in Moscow on Sept. 28.

The winner on aggregate, after the second leg, was to qualify for next year's finals in West Germany.

But the Soviet federation requested that the match be played in a neutral country because the National Stadium in Santiago had been "turned into a concentration camp" by the military regime.

**Other Possibilities**

The elimination may have other repercussions. Although East European federations, in initial reactions, have flatly denied the possibility of a solidarity withdrawal, articles in the Soviet press have indicated that Moscow would favor a general boycott of the World Cup finals next June and July.

East Germany and Poland already have qualified for the final round and Bulgaria is likely to qualify. But, FIFA officials said, they do not believe that these countries would withdraw, if only because of public opinion.

They would be through to the final tournament for the first time and it would take a lot of

explaining to convince their fans that withdrawal was necessary, the officials said.

In Moscow, Soviet sports officials declined to comment on the ruling by FIFA. A spokesman for the Soviet Soccer Federation directed reporters to the State Committee for Sport, a semi-ministerial body, where a woman said that no statement would be made until FIFA itself informed the Soviet authorities of the decision.

**Termed 'Cynical'**

Meanwhile, the daily newspaper Soviet Sport avoided almost half of a page to reports of support for the Soviet stand from East European and some Western organizations and newspapers. A headline over the page said that FIFA's insistence that the match be played in Chile was "cynical."

In Bonn, Herman Joch, director of the West German organizing committee, told reporters: "We are not happy at this decision. We regret this move. We want a World Cup based on sport, not on politics."

## With NFL Steelers' Help

# Raiders Defeat Themselves

By Leonard Koppett

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 12 (UPI). — Both defenses were dominant yesterday on a soggy field, but the Oakland Raiders' offense threw a series of spectacular mistakes into the balance and helped the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 17-9 victory in a meeting between division leaders in the American Football Conference.

Because Ken Stabler, Oakland's starting quarterback, had to leave the game with a strained knee on the second play of the second period, the Oakland attack returned to the hands of Darryl Lamonia, who had been replaced by Stabler after two early-season defeats.

What followed was sheer nightmare for an 11-year pro, and for those involved with his fortunes. Among other things, he was sacked five times, intercepted four times and penalized twice for intentionally grounding the ball. And three times as he knelt to hold the ball for a George Blanda kick attempt, Dave Delby's snap from center sailed past him.

In addition, Charlie Smith fumbled the ball away on the

Oakland 6-yard line in the third quarter, giving the Steelers a point-blank shot at a touchdown. (Scored by Franco Harris) that made the score 14-3. And throughout the game, the 35 yards the Raiders got in penalties also multiplied 78 yards those plays gained, plus two downs and one possession.

And even after all that, the Raiders found themselves with a chance to pull it out after a four-play, 90-yard strike by Lamonia made the score 17-9 with 5:03 to play.

At that point, the wild snap on the extra-point try eliminated any chance of a 17-17 tie, for which there was plenty of time. But when the Raiders got the ball again by blocking a field goal attempt on their 37 with 2:33 to play, the possibilities of a comeback, outside kick and winning field goal were not out of the question.

Sure enough, Lamonia moved his club to the Pittsburgh 16, with 1:28 to play and enough time-outs left. But here things stalled, despite three holding and pass-interference penalties that nullified two Pittsburgh interceptions. With 48 seconds left, fourth and 10 on the 11-yard line, the Raiders decided to take the field goal and try for the touchdown after an outside kick.

This time, though, the snap bounced off Lamonia's hands and the last hope faded.

**Broncos 30, Chargers 19**

At Denver, veteran quarterback Charley Johnson threw two second-half touchdowns as the Broncos rallied to beat San Diego, 30-19.

Johnson hit wide receiver Gene Washington with a 19-yard touchdown pass midway through the third period and tight end Riley Odoms with a 14-yard scoring toss in the fourth quarter. Denver scored in the first quarter on a 39-yard field goal by Jim Turley and an 11-yard run by Floyd Little, who wound up with 109 yards.

**Rams 29, Saints 7**

At Los Angeles, John Hadl connected on an 18-yard scoring pass to second-year back Lawrence McCutcheon and David Ray booted three field goals as the Rams rebounded from two straight losses to manhandle New Orleans, 29-7.

The Rams, whose victory kept them a game in front of the Atlanta Falcons in the NFC West, broke a 16-7 game open by scoring all three times they had the ball in the third quarter.

**Chiefs Meeting Bears**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12 (UPI). — Two sinking ships, temporarily refitted last week, collide tonight when the Kansas City Chiefs host the Chicago Bears in Arrowhead Stadium.

The Chiefs, 4-3-1, won one of four straight road games when they beat the San Diego Chargers, 19-0, last week. The Bears, 3-4, were 1-4 before consecutive victories over Houston and Green Bay.

Bobby Douglas will quarterback Chicago. He scored four touchdowns in the 31-17 victory over the Packers.

With Len Dawson sidelined with a foot injury, the Chiefs turned to Mike Livingston last week. The six-year pro from SMU completed 10 of 19 passes, including a 39-yard scoring strike to Morris Stroud. Livingston will make his second start tonight with Pete Barchard playing backup. Besides Dawson, split end Robert West is out of action and offensive tackle Jim Tyrer, offensive guard Ed Suche and wide receiver Chris Tyree are doubtful participants. The Bears have no injuries.

**NHL Results**

**Sunday's Games**

New York Islanders 5, New York Rangers 2 (Patrick, Bonnesen, Park, Gilbert 2, Harris, Hudon); Philadelphia 2, Los Angeles 0 (Mull, Mikita, N. Rota);

Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3 (Carr, Barlow, Leach, St. Louis); Chicago 2, Dallas 1 (Hodson, D. Smith, Kelly, Plante);

Boston 4, Vancouver 2 (Ort, Savard, Repollet, Edstrom);

Edmonton 4, Toronto 2 (Gilmora, Jory, Harrison, Clime; B. Gibbons, Carleton).

**ABA Results**

**Sunday's Games**

San Diego 102, Indiana 101 (Williams 22, Johnson 22, McGinnis 20, Fredman 19);

New York 106, San Antonio 94 (Nerlson 22, Williams 18, Jones 21, Retchley 19);

**NBA Results**

**Sunday's Games**

Chicago 116, Seattle 10 (Van Lier 23, Walker 17, Haywood 25, Snyder 19);

Kansas City 102, Cleveland 93 (Walker 27, Komive 10, Carr 27, Walker 27);

Milwaukee 110, Capital 81 (Abdul-Jabbar 24, Robertson 24, Hayes 25, Porter 18);

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**MOVING UP**—Connie Hawkins uses the shoulder of Houston's Ed Batagowski for leverage as he scores his first basket recently as member of Los Angeles Lakers.

## Gilbert Shoots 70 Retaking Lead at World Open Event

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 12 (UPI). — Glibby Gilbert shot a one-under-par 70 yesterday to assume a five-stroke lead at the midway point of the marathon \$500,000 World Open Golf Championship.

Allen Miller, who had shared the third-round lead with Gilbert at 210, had costly putting problems under a bright sun and ended a five-over 76 that left him five strokes off the pace at 285. Miller blew three putts of three feet or less on the first four holes and bogeyed the 13th and 14th holes.

Veteran Al Geiberger and PGA tour sophomore Tom Watson both shot three-under-par 68s, the best rounds of the day, to share second place with 283. Geiberger finished his round with three consecutive birdies, including a 70-foot chip on the final hole.

Bob Menne, with a 70, Bobby Mitchell with a 72 and Jerry Heard with a 74 were bunched at 287, seven strokes off the pace, and at 738, were Mike McCullough following with a 71 and Miller Barber with a 74.

Under the unique format of this eight-round tournament, the

surviving 70 low scorers take two days off before renewing their duel with the No. 2 course of the Pinehurst Country Club for another four rounds Wednesday through Saturday. When the last putt is sunk, the winner will receive \$100,000.

Among those grouped at 280 were Billy Casper, Romero Blacque, Gay Brewer, Rick Rhoads and Larry Thompson, and another stroke back were Jim Jamieson and Tom Kite. Larry Wadkins, a local favorite, was at 283 with Chi Chi Rodriguez, Tommy Aaron and Lon Hinkle.

South African Gary Player, one of the pre-tournament favorites, took ground with a 75 that left him at 283. Arnold Palmer also had a 75 for 286. The cut was made at 288, 14 strokes over par.

**SCORING LEADERS**

Glibby Gilbert ..... 62-74-70-289  
Al Geiberger ..... 72-73-70-285  
Tom Watson ..... 72-74-68-285  
Allen Miller ..... 67-71-72-283  
Jerry Heard ..... 72-70-71-281  
Bobby Mitchell ..... 72-70-72-281  
Bob Menne ..... 72-73-71-281  
Mike McCullough ..... 68-72-71-280  
Tom Kite ..... 68-71-71-279  
Tommy Aaron ..... 70-71-74-280  
Rick Rhoads ..... 70-72-74-280  
Billy Casper ..... 75-69-73-280

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2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 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